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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
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SUBJECT Political Information: Reorganization of Autonomous  
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- 25X1 1. On 1 March 1947 an Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government was set up at Wangyehmiao. [redacted] Note: The former Communist Yenai radio on 12 May announced the date as 2 May after the formation of a Provisional Council on 23 April. The personnel of the reorganized government is as follows: (Supplementary information from previous reports and from the radio broadcast is in parentheses.)
- 25X1 President: Yü Tse (formerly head of the Communist-sponsored autonomous movement with headquarters in Kalgan, later head of the combined eastern and western movements. [redacted] He is concurrently head of the National Assembly or "Big Council" (Daga Moraldan).
- 25X1 Communist Political Advisor: CHIANG P'ing-hua (張平化).
- Vice-president: Hefongga (This was pronounced Pasanga in the radio broadcast. [redacted] He is also head of the Central Executive Council or "Small Council" (Yike Moraldan).
- 25X1 Commander in Chief: Asgan (He has held this position in all reorganizations from the time of the Japanese-sponsored Hsingan Provincial Government. [redacted])
- 25X1 Communist Military Advisor: LU Cheng-Ts'ao (呂正操)
- Chief of Staff: Chang Wima (head of Internal Defense organizations in Japanese-sponsored Hsingan Provincial Government and two subsequent Inner Mongolian set-ups.)
- Vice Chiefs of Staff: Chen Chogto (Ch'ien-ch'ao-ke-t'u) Nomonto (No-men-t'u)

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NO CHANGE in Class. ☒

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25X1 Northern Military District Headquarters: KUO Wen-t'ung (郭文通)

25X1 Western Military District Headquarters: Hasbagator

25X1 Central Military District Headquarters: Nachinchonghor (former  
25X1 commander of the 2nd Division of the Eastern Mongolian Autonomous  
25X1 Army.

25X1 Eastern Military Headquarters: not known. Note: There are  
25X1 reports that Medeltu is the officer in charge.

25X1 Economic Section: Temurbagan (reported in similar positions from the time of  
25X1 the Japanese-sponsored Hsingan Provincial government.

Civil Government Section: not known

Industrial Section: Pongseg (P'ang-ch'u-ke) (this position filled by  
Chogbator in most previous set-ups.)

Construction Section: Hebbe (Ho-pu-tai)

25X1 Education Section: Sanjaijap (reported in similar positions in all the various  
government set-ups from the time of the Japanese-sponsored Hsingan  
Provincial Government.

Internal Defense Section: YUN Tse (nominally only)

Military Affairs Section: Asgan

Judicial Section: CHANG Tieh-cheng (張鐵錚) (head of "Reconstruction  
Bureau" in the Japanese-sponsored Hsingan Provincial Government  
and immediately after the surrender, then in the Judiciary Section,  
later in the Industry Bureau.)

Economic Expert Council: Pashimensang (Pa-shi-men-ts'ang) (previously Secretary  
of Economic Affairs in the "East Mongolian People's Republic").

Planning Council: not known

League Governments: (As previously reported, the persons so listed may be  
representatives to the leagues rather than chairmen of the leagues.)

Ikechou League: not known

Ulanchar League: not known

Chabar League: not known

Silingol League: not known

25X1 Josoto (Cho-so-t'u) League: Hasbagator

25X1 Jacda (Chao-wu-ta) League: Tsagarjar (Sa-k'e-la-cha-p'u) (previously  
reported as head of the Civil Affairs Bureau in the Japanese-sponsored  
Hsingan Provincial Government, "governor of Hulunbuir Province").

25X1 Jerim (Che-li-mu) League: Ulitu

Hsingan League: not known. (This is probably Hulunbuir, which has refused  
to cooperate with the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government.

Nawenmujen League: not known

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2. The purpose of organizing this new government is not to improve the external (international?) position of the Mongols but to maintain peace and order within the area coming under its jurisdiction. The government also plans to develop industry and natural resources and to consolidate all of their armed forces under a strong command.
3. They are maintaining very close liaison with the Chinese Communists but are not the robots of the Communists as they were a year ago. Aside from one Chinese Communist political advisor and one military advisor, there are no others directly connected with the government. The Chinese residents in the leagues and banners are controlled by Chinese Communists; where there is overlapping of control, equitable adjustments have been made. The solution to this problem has great propaganda value as it shows that the Chinese Communists are able to get along with minority racial groups, whereas the Kuomintang has failed completely in their attempts to do so. The Chinese Communists have made a definite effort to establish such a relationship. [redacted] Note: The Communist radio, in announcing the formation of the government, called it "a Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government". The broadcast also said, according to the China Press of 13 May 1947, that "Myhe in his inaugural speech said that the establishment of the autonomous government is a 'preliminary victory' for the Inner Mongolian movement for self government, achieved with the assistance of the Chinese Communists." The Chinese Communist representative CHANG P'ing-hua, according to the radio, assured the Inner Mongolians that the Communists "firmly espouse the cause of racial autonomy and will help bring about emancipation of the Mongolian race".)
4. There is no official relationship between this autonomous government and the Mongolian People's Republic, but there is actually close liaison. At present the MPR is giving no material aid but is providing political and military guidance. There are also a few MPR field grade officers who are working with the troops of the new government as military affairs liaison personnel. During April 1947 elements of MPR troops advanced as far as Wangyehmiao and Paichongtsu (122-52, 45-37) in vehicles but returned to MPR in a few days. [redacted] Note: There are continual reports of MPR troops in Inner Mongolia. Because of lack of exact information [redacted] it is not possible to evaluate these reports. It is possible that the "Outer Mongolian troops" are actually elements of Inner Mongolian troops who are mistaken for MPR troops because of the strangeness of dialect or clothing.) In the political set-up there are no MPR men within the direct executive organization, but there are a few in the planning field and a few who work as secretaries or observers at the various government meetings. There are also a few technical men who have come from the MPR to assist the Inner Mongols in developing their industry and resources. The names of these men are kept secret; they are always referred to by the position they hold rather than by name. Direct liaison is carried on between the MPR and Inner Mongolia in Shichigar Banner (121-00, 46-25), which has always been where Outer and Inner Mongols have met and is commonly called "Secret Door".
5. There is no open relationship between the Inner Mongolian government and the USSR. Liaison is probably maintained through the MPR.

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